DANIELL'S SKETCHES

OF

NATIVES, ANIMALS,

AND

SCENERY

OF

SOUTHERN AFRICA.

Forty-Eight Plates. Price Three Guineas.

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SKETCHES

REPRESENTING

THE NATIVE TRIBES, ANIMALS, AND SCENERY

OF

SOUTHERN AFRICA,

FROM DRAWINGS MADE BY THE LATE MR. SAMUEL DANIELL,

ENGRAVED BY

WILLIAM DANIELL.

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From the avidity with which the Public is disposed to receive any information that may tend to increase the scanty knowledge we possess of the interior of Africa, or to elucidate the Natural History of that interesting quarter of the Globe, it is not unreasonable to presume, that the series of Engravings now submitted to its judgement will be found to merit a share of approbation. Their claims to the favourable notice of the Public, the Editor is aware, must rest on more substantial grounds than his affectionate regard for the memory of a Brother, whose early loss he has to deplore: divesting himself, therefore, of every consideration arising from such feelings, he takes the liberty to say that Mr. Samuel Daniell devoted himself early in life to the drawing of objects of Natural History; and, in order to extend the field of his research, he went to the Cape of Good Hope, from whence he accompanied Dr. Somerville on two expeditions into the interior of the country. The contents of his Portfolios evince the assiduity with which he pursued his favourite object, while many competent judges have borne ample testimony to the fidelity of his pencil. He was indefatigable in the pursuit of the various subjects he has delineated; and it was his constant care to see the animals alive, that he might make himself master of their actions and habits. To the knowledge acquired in this way, he added all that could be obtained in the country which produced the animals he has represented, by conversation with the peasants and natives. For the greater number of illustrative notices in this Work (which will doubtless be found highly interesting) the Editor has to express his obligations to Dr. Somerville and Mr. Barrow: and he has merely to add with respect to the Engravings, that he has endeavoured to transfuse into them the spirit of the originals by a process which appeared to him best calculated for the attainment of that object.

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HARTE-BEESTE

Published by Wm Daniell, L[illegible], 1822.

Wm Daniell sculpt.

HARTE-BEESTE.

It is thus described by Mr. Barrow in his Southern Africa.—"This is one of the finest animals among the numerous family of the Antelope. The male is about seven feet and a half long and five feet high. The horns branch out of a single trunk, that projects about two inches from the forehead. The mouth, and indeed the whole head, resembles that of the bovine tribe; from whence it has obtained in the *Systema Naturæ* the specific name of *Bubalis*. The flesh is remarkably good, resembles very nearly that of beef, and is carefully salted by the boors."

ANT-EATER.

The *Myrmecophaga Capensis*, or Ant-eater of the Cape, is very common, and, like the Porcupine, undermines the ground, seldom quitting its subterranean abode except in the night. The thighs of this animal are sometimes salted, and in that state are considered as very good hams. His muscular strength is so great, that it is scarcely possible to drag him out of his hole when wounded.



ANT EATER.

Pubd by Jo Taylor 1806.

DUIKER.

Duiker or Ducker, so named from the mode of ducking or depressing himself to the ground as he escapes, in order to conceal himself under the bushes. He is thus described by Mr. Barrow.—" The colour of the Duiker is wholly of a dusky-brown; he is about three feet seven inches in length, and two feet eight inches in height: the male has horns straight, black, and nearly parallel, but diverging a little towards the points, four inches long, and annulated close to the base. The female has no horns. The *sinus lachrymalis*, or subocular indent, which most of the Antelopes have, is in this species so conspicuous, that the Dutch say it carries the gall-bladder under the eye."



DUYKER.

THE MALE ELAND.

The *Oreas* of the *Systema Naturæ*, the Indian Antelope of Pennant.—"Of all the Antelopes in Southern Africa," observes Mr. Barrow, "this species is by far the largest and most awkward. The head, the thick neck, and the dewlap of the male, the body, legs, and hoofs are completely bovine. The horns and tail only indicate its affinity with the Antelope tribe. Its habits, its gait, its size and general appearance are those of the Ox. On account of the ease with which this animal is taken, of the utility of its flesh as food, and of its skin for harness and traces, few of them now remain within the limits of the colony; and in no long space of time the Eland will in all probability be a rare beast in the southern angle of Africa."



MALE ELAND.

Published by W.m Daniell, London, July 15, 1820.

W.m Daniell.

FEMALE ELAND.

The same sexual difference exists between the male and female Eland which is found in all other animals; and it may be traced in the lighter structure and milder character of the present subject compared with the former. Numbers of herds are occasionally met consisting wholly of females; and the reason assigned is, that the bull being much larger, fatter, and of a tougher hide than the female, is always selected from the herd, and hunted down by dogs or killed with the musket. They are subject to a cutaneous disease called the *brandt sickte*, which makes great havoc among the bovine tribe.



FEMALE ELAND.

VARIETY OF THE FEMALE ELAND.

It is to be observed that the Eland herds with that singular animal the Gnoo, and with the Quacha, of which Mr. Barrow has given a very full and exact description. That fact is exemplified in the present sketch, which represents a variety of the female Eland having the horns plain, not twisted, and being of a feebler and more delicate structure than that which forms the subject of a preceding sketch. There is a group of Gnoos in the back-ground, and a herd of them and of Quachas in the distance.



FEMALE ELAND.

THE SPOTTED HYENA.

The Spotted Hyena, or Wolf, as he is denominated by the Dutch inhabitants, is an animal by no means rare, especially in the more remote and consequently less inhabited parts of the province. His character and habits correspond with what we should infer from his aspect: he is sluggish in his motions, and is said to prefer carrion to fresh-killed food; he nevertheless commits great depredations on flocks and herds. He is never seen by day, but issues from his solitude at night, announcing his approach by a dismal howl. He was known in former times to prowl in the streets of Cape Town, and we have heard him in the village of Graafe Reynet. He is supposed to prefer horse-flesh to any other. His skin is so thick, that the natives assert he has the faculty of turning himself in it. The animal from which this drawing was taken, was caught at a farm on the Sundays River in a trap or wolf-house, a very common appendage to the residence. It consists of a small tower, with a falling door suspended by a rope, of which the other extremity is fastened to the ground within the building, having the entrails of a sheep or goat attached to it; so that, by seizing his prey, the Hyena lets the door fall. This animal was baited by some very powerful dogs for several hours, but they made very little impression, and were at length taken off exhausted by the heat of the day. The Hyena only defended himself from their attacks. He was shot. Though the skin was perforated in many places by the tusks of the dogs, the muscles below were scarcely injured.



SPOTTED HYENA.

JACKAL.

The Jackal inhabits most parts of Africa from Barbary to the Cape of Good Hope. It is very easily tamed, when taken young, and in its habits and manners is so nearly like the Dog, that Naturalists suppose that faithful domestic animal to have originated from the Jackal.



CAPE JACKALL.

J. m.ᵗ Daniell del.ᵗ Published by Wᵐ Daniell, London. July 1ˢᵗ, 1820. Wᵐ E[illegible] sc.ᵗ

THE BOSCH-BOK.

The Bosch-bok, *Antilope sylvatica*, is the only variety of this beautiful tribe of animals which inhabits the forest, and he is of all perhaps the most elegant, from the delicacy of his form, the fineness of his coat, the rich brown colour of his hair, contrasted with the spots and other parts which are white, the shining polish of his twisted horns, and, above all, the brilliant eye of the Gazelle. They are never seen in greater numbers than a pair together. The breast of the Bosch-bok, as of all the Antelopes, is the most delicate part of the flesh.



BOSCH · BOK.

Published 6v W.m Darrell London. July 15 1820.

CAPE POLECAT.

It is thus described by Mr. Barrow in his Southern Africa.—"One species of the *Viverra* is difficult, if not impossible, to tame. It resembles the *Putorius* or Polecat of America, with this difference only, that the latter has five white parallel lines along the back, and the African species only four, that diverge from the shoulder. When first taken they smell very strongly of musk; which odour, however, shortly wears off by confinement.



CAPE POLECAT.

GEMS-BOK.

"The Gems-bok is a very beautiful animal, and of a size much larger than the Spring-bok. It has none of that timidity which generally marks the character of the Antelope; but, on the contrary, if closely pursued or wounded, will coolly sit down on its haunches, and keep both sportsman and dogs at bay. Its long, straight, sharp-pointed horns, used in defence by striking back with the head, make it dangerous to approach. Dogs are very frequently killed by it; and no peasant, after wounding the animal, will venture within its reach till it be dead, or its strength at least exhausted. The flesh of the Gems-bok is reckoned to be the best venison that Africa produces."—Barrow's *Southern Africa*.



GEMS-BOK.

Sam.l Daniell del.t

Published by Wm Daniell, London, July 15, 1820.

Wm Daniell sculp.t

CARACAL.

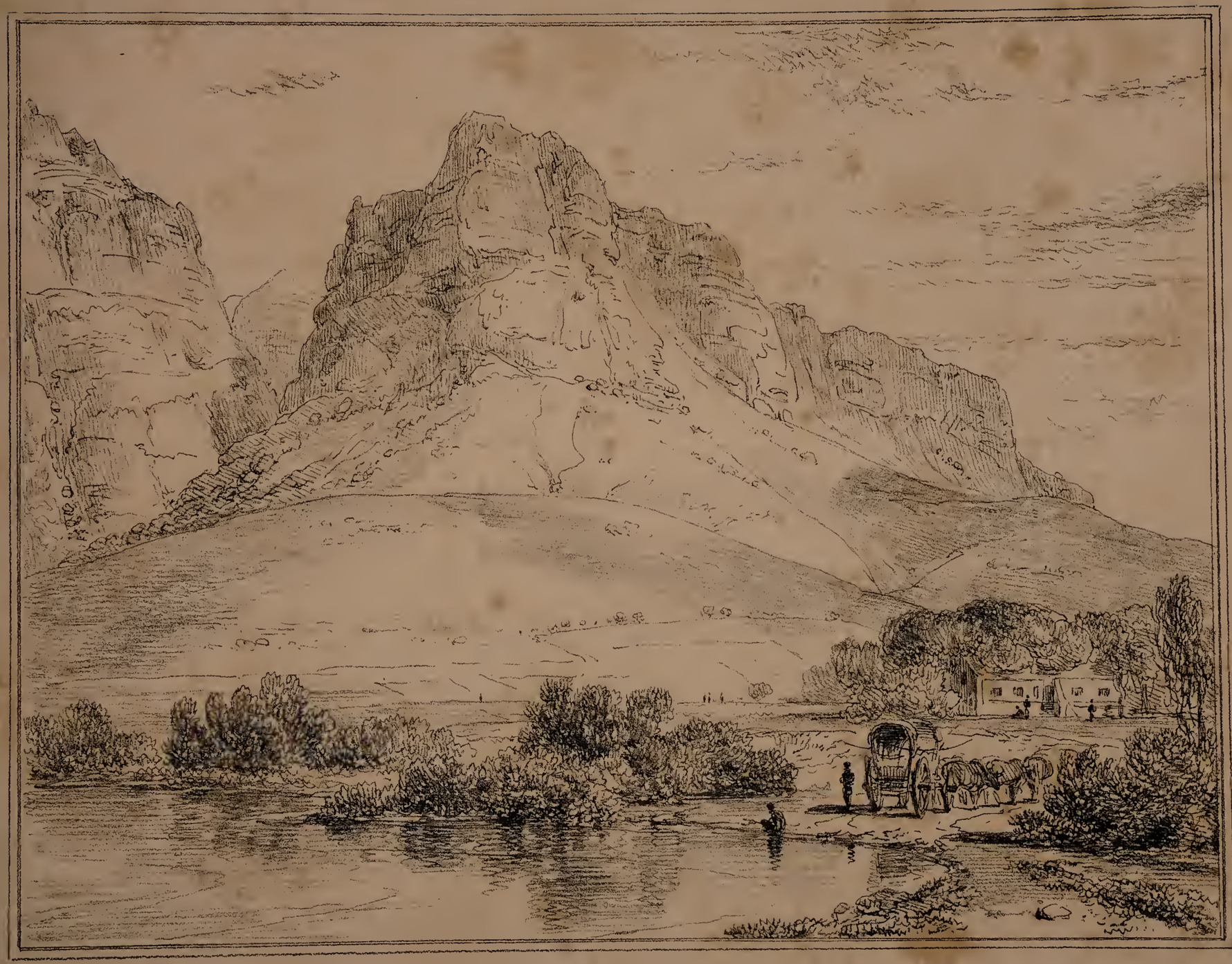
The Caracal, from the Turkish *Karrah ku-cale*, or Cat with black ears, inhabits Persia and India as well as Africa. The tips of the ears, as in the Lynx, are distinguished by tufts of black hairs. It may be tamed, and used in the chase of lesser quadrupeds, but is very fierce when provoked. There is a vulgar notion that this animal, as well as the Jackal, is the Lion's provider, because both have been often seen gnawing such carcasses as the Lion is supposed to have fed upon the night before.



CARACAL.

PART OF THE SILVER MOUNTAIN NEAR DRAKENSTEIN.

The Silver Mountain is so called from the quantity of white mica shining in the granite.



SILVER MOUNTAIN, DRAKENSTEIN.

Sam.l Daniell del.t

Published by Wm Daniell, London, July 15, 1820.

Wm Daniell sculp.t

VIEW ON THE ORANGE RIVER, OR GAREEP.

This view represents the Orange River emerging from one of those deep chasms which open out upon the plain near the sea-coast. This river, like the Nile, has its periodical inundations. When full, it exhibits a very grand object; and in its low state, when the waters are clear, the stream flowing over a pebbled bed, in which are found specimens of opal, cornelian, calcedony, agate, and other uncommon stones, has a beautiful effect. Its banks are the resort of the Hippopotamus and the Rhinoceros: two of the latter animals are introduced in the fore-ground. They are of the species common to Southern Africa, having two horns, of which the upper is a mere stump of about six inches in length. Some writers consider this animal to be the Unicorn, so poetically alluded to in the book of Job: "Canst thou bind the Unicorn with his band in the furrow, or will he harrow the valleys after thee?"



ON THE ORANGE RIVER.

Wm. Daniell del.

Pub.d by Wm. Daniell, London, July 1.st 1805

Wm. Daniell sculpt.

RATEL.

Barrow observes, that "the choice food of the Ratel is honey; and Nature has endowed it with a hide so very thick, that the sting of a bee is unable to penetrate through it. No animal is perhaps more tenacious of life than the Ratel. A dog with great difficulty succeeds in worrying him to death; and it is a species of amusement for the farmers to run knives through different parts of the body, without being able for a length of time to deprive it of existence."



RATEL.

Sam.l Dan.l Del.t

Published by Wm. Daniell, London, July 15, 1820.

Wm. Daniell Sculp.t

BUNT FOX.

The Bunt or Brown Fox is merely one of the many varieties of the common species. Their manners are the same in all countries, and they are equally cunning in Africa as in Europe.



BUNT FOX.

Wm. Daniell del.t

Published by Wm. Daniell, London. July 15, 1820.

Wm. Daniell sculp.t

STRIPED HYENA.

A VARIETY of the Hyena, similar in his habits to the Spotted Hyena.



STRIPED HYENA.

Published by Wm Lizars Edinburgh

SASAYBY.

The Sasayby is an Antelope, heretofore not described, found in the Booshwana country.



SASAYBY.

ROCK RABBIT.

Thus described by Mr. Barrow.—"In the caverns of the Table Mountain, and indeed in almost every mountain of the colony, is found in considerable numbers a small dusky-coloured animal about the size of a Rabbit, with short ears and no tail, called the Das, and described in the *Systema Naturæ* of Linnæus under the name of *Hyrax Capensis*, and by Pennant under that of the Cape Cavy. The flesh is used for the table, but is black, dry, and of an indifferent flavour."



ROCK RABBIT.

RED REEBOK.

"This is an animal which does not yet appear to have been described in any systematic work. Its size is that of the domestic goat, but it is much more elegantly made. The colour is of a blueish-grey, the belly and breast white; horns seven or eight inches long, and annulated about a third part of the length from the base."—Barrow's *Southern Africa*.



REE-BOK.

SPRING HAAS, OR CAPE JERBOA.

The *Dipus Cafer* of Linnæus, by some called the Cape Jerboa. Like the Kangaroo of Botany Bay it has the hind legs about thrice the length of the fore ones. When pursued it always takes to the mountains, knowing that the construction of its legs is better adapted to ascend their steep sides than to scour the plains.



THE RESIDENCE OF A HORDE OF KAFFERS.

A PASTORAL nation never can have any permanent abode, from the necessity of removing, as often as the grass and water on which their existence depends, become scarce. Hordes of Kaffers are generally found in the most picturesque and inviting spots, dwelling in very compact huts, plastered with clay or cow-dung in the winter season, when the cold is severe; and in the summer they often content themselves with the shade and shelter afforded by the boughs of the trees, as was the case in this beautiful scene.



RESIDENCE of a HORDE of CAFFERS.

Wm.t Daniell del.t

London, Published by Wm. Daniell, London, July 15, 1820.

CAPE MOLE.

The Cape Mole (*Marmot*) is twice the size of the common English Mole, and his colour is ash-grey.



CAPE MOLE.

Published by Wm Daniell, London, June 1st 1820.

GONAH HOTTENTOT.

The traveller who visits those regions which are inhabited by rude and uncultivated nations, may observe many things which, however insignificant in themselves, still derive some degree of importance from the proof they afford of the similarity of the objects and pursuits of man, though varying in their shades and gradations, from the circumstances in which he is placed. Thus, it has been the custom in all nations, savage or polished, for those who had distinguished themselves by their valour in battle, or address in the chace, to display the trophies they had won, or to wear emblems of them; hence arose orders of merit and armorial bearings. We often find the young men among the natives of Southern Africa recommending themselves to their chiefs and mistresses by wearing tufts of the Lion's mane, the tusks and claws of the Lion or other animals, attached to their hair, tied round the neck, arms, wrists, knees, or ancles; rings of the Elephant's tusks are very common. The Gonah Hottentot, whose Portrait is represented, had adorned himself with the skin of a Jackal killed by him, fantastically arranged on his head.



HOTTENTOT.

The following particulars from Mr. Barrow's description of the Hottentot may be cited in illustration of the present sketch.—"The face is in general extremely ugly, but it differs materially in different families, particularly in the nose, which in some is remarkably flat, and in others considerably raised. The colour of the eyes is a deep chesnut: they are long and narrow, removed by the broad base of the nose to a great distance from each other. The cheek-bones are high and prominent, and, with the narrow-pointed chin, form nearly a triangle. Their teeth are beautifully white. The colour of the skin is that of a yellowish-brown, or faded leaf; many are nearly as white as Europeans. The hair is of a very singular nature; it does not cover the whole surface of the scalp, but grows in small tufts, at certain distances from each other, having, when kept short, the appearance and feel of a hard shoe-brush; with this difference, that they are curled and twisted into round lumps, about the size of a large pea. When suffered to grow the hair hangs in the neck in hard twisted tassels, not unlike some kinds of fringe."

HOTTENTOT.



FEMALE HOTTENTOT.

It may be remarked, that in all Hottentots the brows are knit as if the individual were frowning; but, although the features bespeak anger or discontent, such internal feelings are by no means characteristic of that people, who, on the contrary, are cheerful and good-humoured. The ungracious expression arises from no other cause than an effort to exclude as much as possible the offensive rays of the sun, which may best be judged of by those who have attempted to withstand them bare-headed.



FEMALE HOTTENTOT

Sam.l Daniell del.t

Pub.d as the Act directs by Wm Daniell 1 Cadogan Place Sloane Street

Wm Daniell sculp.t

KAFFERS.

"THERE is not, perhaps, any nation," says Mr. Barrow, "that can produce so fine a race of men as the Kaffers. They are tall, stout, muscular, well made, elegant figures." Without investigating the particular causes of their fine forms and athletic strength, he remarks that they are exempt from many of those evils which in more civilized countries contribute to impede and cramp the growth of the body. Their diet is extremely simple; their exercise of the most salutary kind; the air they breathe is pure; they are strangers to intoxicating liquors, and their minds are unaffected by violent or corroding passions. The countenance of the Kaffer is always cheerful, and his whole demeanour bespeaks content and peace of mind.



CAFFRES.

HOTTENTOT.

The subject of this plate was a Hottentot of tried sagacity and fidelity, but invincibly addicted to drinking spirits. We have seen him bargain for a certain quantity being delivered to him beforehand, as the recompense of a hazardous journey, in order that he might at least enjoy the delight of intoxication, whatever the fate of his expedition might be. He thought happiness too precarious to hold it in prospect, and consumed his two bottles of gin in less than twenty-four hours, assuring his fellow traveller that he would drink till he saw every thing dancing around, but would stop at this point, because he should deserve to be called a drunkard if he exceeded it.

HOTTENTOT.



FEMALE HOTTENTOTS.

Some of the women, when young, are so well formed that they might serve as models of perfection in the human figure. Every joint and limb is rounded and well turned; the hands and feet are remarkably small and delicate; and their gait is not deficient in easy and graceful movements. This beautiful symmetry is however of short duration, and gradually degenerates into those deformities which are too well known to require a particular indication.—See Barrow's *Travels in Southern Africa*.



FEMALE HOTTENTOTS.

Published by B.^m. Wood London Jul.^y 15.1820.

HOTTENTOT—BOSJESMAN—BOOSHWANA.

In this sketch are contrasted the three principal tribes which compose the native population of Southern Africa. The characteristics of the Hottentot have already been noticed; and for an account of the other two subjects recourse may be had to Mr. Barrow's Narrative of his Voyage to Cochin China. The Bosjesmans appear to be among the most miserable of the human race; diminutive in their persons, but well made; of the colour of a faded leaf; the joints and prominent parts of the body almost black with a thick coating of hardened dirt; their face and their clotted hair smeared with red ochre and fat; their little eyes, scarcely visible, ever in motion, and on the watch.—The Booshwanas are a branch of the Kaffers, and participate in the general character of that tribe. The above-mentioned work of Mr. Barrow contains an interesting description of their domestic life and manners.



HOTTENTOT. BOSJESMAN. BOOSH-WANA.

Published by A. Dapuy 11 London

HENDRICK.

A KAFFER youth, belonging to a party who fled from their country, and settled on the Gamka, or Lion River. He was interesting from the frankness of character, so well expressed in his countenance, as well as from the remarkable circumstance of having been rescued from a Lion, which had sprung upon him, by the presence of mind of his companions; the animal had knocked him down with his paw. He bore the marks of the claws having perforated the muscles of the arm, which in consequence remained to a certain degree contracted.



HENDRICK.

CAFFER.

BOOSHWANA HOTTENTOT.

This is another contrast of the Booshwana with the Hottentot, between whom there is as remarkable a difference in physiognomy as in disposition and habits. The Booshwanas seem to have made greater progress in civilization than the other tribes; and while they derive from agriculture, pasture, and hunting, the mere necessaries of life, they are by no means insensible to its conveniences and luxuries.—See Barrow's *Voyage to Cochin China.*



BOOSH-WANA.

HOTTENTOT.

Published by W.m ... 1820.

KAFFER.

Mr. Barrow observes, "The men were the finest figures I ever beheld: they were tall, robust, and muscular; their habits of life had induced a firmness of carriage and an open manly demeanour, which, added to the good-nature which overspread their features, showed them at once to be equally unconscious of fear, suspicion, or treachery. A young man about twenty, of six feet ten inches high, was one of the finest figures perhaps ever created; he was a perfect Hercules, and a cast from his body would not have disgraced the pedestal of that deity in the Farnese palace."



KAFFER.

Published as the Act directs by Wm Daniell, Strand, London, July 15. 1820



KAFFER GIRL.

Published by Wm. Daniell, [illegible]

KAFFER GIRL.

The Kaffer females are thus noticed by Mr. Barrow. "Good humour, animation, and a cheerful turn of mind beamed conspicuously in their countenances. They appeared to us to be modest without reserve, extremely curious without being troublesome; lively but not impudent; and sportive without the least shadow of lasciviousness. Their personal charms it is true were not of a very captivating nature; though, getting over the prejudice of colour, which was that of a dark-glossy brown verging on black, several of them might be accounted handsome. The rapid movement of their dark sparkling eyes gave animation to their countenances; their teeth were beautifully white and regular; they had neither the thick lips nor the flat noses of the African Negroes, and the whole contour of the face and head was equally well formed with that of Europeans. But the most striking feature in their character was a degree of sprightliness, activity, and vivacity that distinguished them from the women of most nations that are but little advanced in civilization, and who are generally reserved to strangers.

STEIN-BOK.

The Stein-bok, once the most numerous of the Antelope tribe that inhabited the Peninsula, is now nearly exterminated out of this part of Africa. This animal is the *Antelope Grimmea* of Pallas, and the Guinea Antelope of Pennant.



STEIN·BOK.

CAPE TIGER-CAT.

This creature is known in Africa by the name of the Cape Tiger-Cat, and is one of that faithless race of animals whose skins are so beautiful, and whose nature is so perfidious.



CAPE TYGER CAT.

KOKOON.

"A PARTY of the Dutch boors had the good fortune to shoot an animal that was totally unknown to any person in the expedition, and hitherto apparently undescribed by any Naturalist. It was called by the Booshwanas the Kokoon. In its general appearance it bore a resemblance to the Gnoo, but was of a much larger size. It measured in height four feet five inches; in length, from the head to the rump, five feet. The head was one foot ten inches long; ears ten inches; tail of long black hair three feet three inches, resembling that of a horse; neck uncommonly thick in proportion to the body. It had a mane, very unlike that of the Gnoo, flowing over its shoulders, and continuing to the middle of the back. The forehead, like that of the Buffalo, was covered with an osseous excrescence, being in fact the root of the horns, which were terminated in fine pointed extremities, like those of the Gnoo. From the centre of the forehead to the nose was an arched or concave protuberance, covered with a ridge of long black hair; and on each cheek, a little below the eye, was a remarkable spot of a circular form, rather more than an inch in diameter, naked, and apparently glandulous, the surface being made up of bundles of fine vessels, out of the orifices of which oozed a white viscous matter. Close under the glands grew tufts of black hair; a long black beard, like that of the Gnoo, covered the throat from the chin to the breast. The nose and mouth were like those of an Ox, but more broad and flat. The general hue of the body was of an ash-coloured grey. It had neither the speed, the activity, nor the spirit of the Gnoo. Of this extraordinary animal Mr. Daniell made an accurate drawing."—Barrow's *Voyage to Cochin China*.



THE KOKOON.

Published by Wm. Miller, Bookseller, Albemarle Street, 1st Jan. 1806.

ORABIE.

Thus noticed by Barrow.—"Another species of Antelope, very common in the neighbourhood of Zwart Kops-Bay. It is known by the Hottentot name of Orabie. Except in colour and size, being of a darker brown, and a little larger, it bore a considerable resemblance to the Stein-bok."



FEMALE ORABIE.

Wm. Daniell del.t

Published by Wm. Daniell, London, July 1.st 1804.

Wm. Byrne sculp.t

HARTE-BEESTE FOUNTAIN.

This view may serve to convey some idea of those sequestered and beautiful spots in which the torrents of the rainy season are collected, and frequented by the various Antelopes which characterize Southern Africa: and their beauty is not a little enhanced by the sterility of the sandy plains in which they are found; they are like the Oases of Northern Africa, emeralds in the desert.



HARTE BEESTE FOUNTAIN.

Wm Daniell

BLUE-BOK.

This is perhaps the rarest and most shy of the Antelope species. Barrow observes, "At one time, in the vicinity of Zwellendam, were a few of that elegant species of Antelope, the *Leucophea* or blue Antelope, an animal that is now no longer to be met with in the whole colony; at least none have been seen or heard of these ten years past."

BLUE-BOK.

Cam.ª Daniell del.ª

Published by Wm Daniell, London, July 15, 1820.

KORAH HOTTENTOT.

A Korah Hottentot attired for an expedition, his Jackal's brush in one hand, the skin which serves him for clothing by day and covering by night, hung over his assagays or javelins in his right hand, to which is suspended an Ostrich egg-shell for carrying water, and a leathern bag to contain milk.



KORAH HOTTENTOT.

Published by Wm Daniell London

KORAH GIRLS.

KORAH girls in front of their hut, which is chiefly used to deposit their property in, or to retire to in bad weather.



KOBAY GIRLS.

BOOSHWANA.

A Booshwana at the door of his hut, under the shelter of his parasol of Ostrich feathers. The vessel behind the man seated opposite to him is a corn magazine, which is formed of well-mixed clay, laid on by hand, layer after layer as it dries in the sun, till the form is completed. An opening is left in the side, at which Indian corn or vetches, of which they have considerable variety, are thrown in; the opening is then plastered over to prevent the entrance of mice or other vermin, with which the country teems.



BOOSH-WANA.

Published by W. Daniell, ... 1820.

A BOOSHWANA.

A Booshwana cooking in the outer apartment of his hut, which is inclosed by a closely-matted hedge, holding a Jackal's brush, which serves to fan the fire, or to drive away flies. This court, which surrounds the hut, is occupied by the family after sunset, the space within the colonnade being resorted to only in rain.



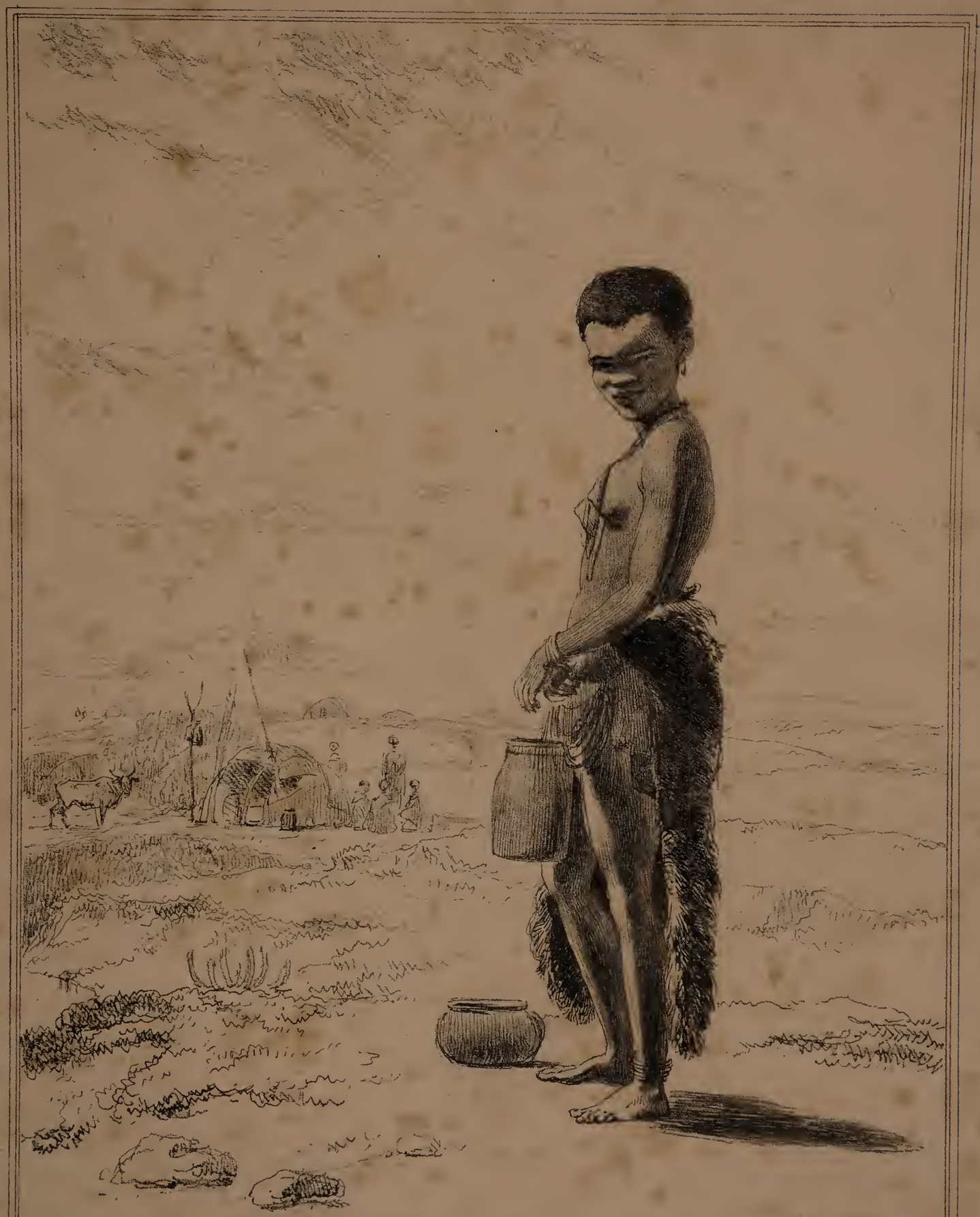
A BOOSH-WANA.

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Wm Daniell

KORAH GIRL.

A Korah girl, with the pitcher used for fetching water, made of the wood of the willow-tree, which is very abundant along the banks of the Gareep or Orange River, and is light and easily worked.



A KORAH GIRL

A BOSJESMAN FEMALE.

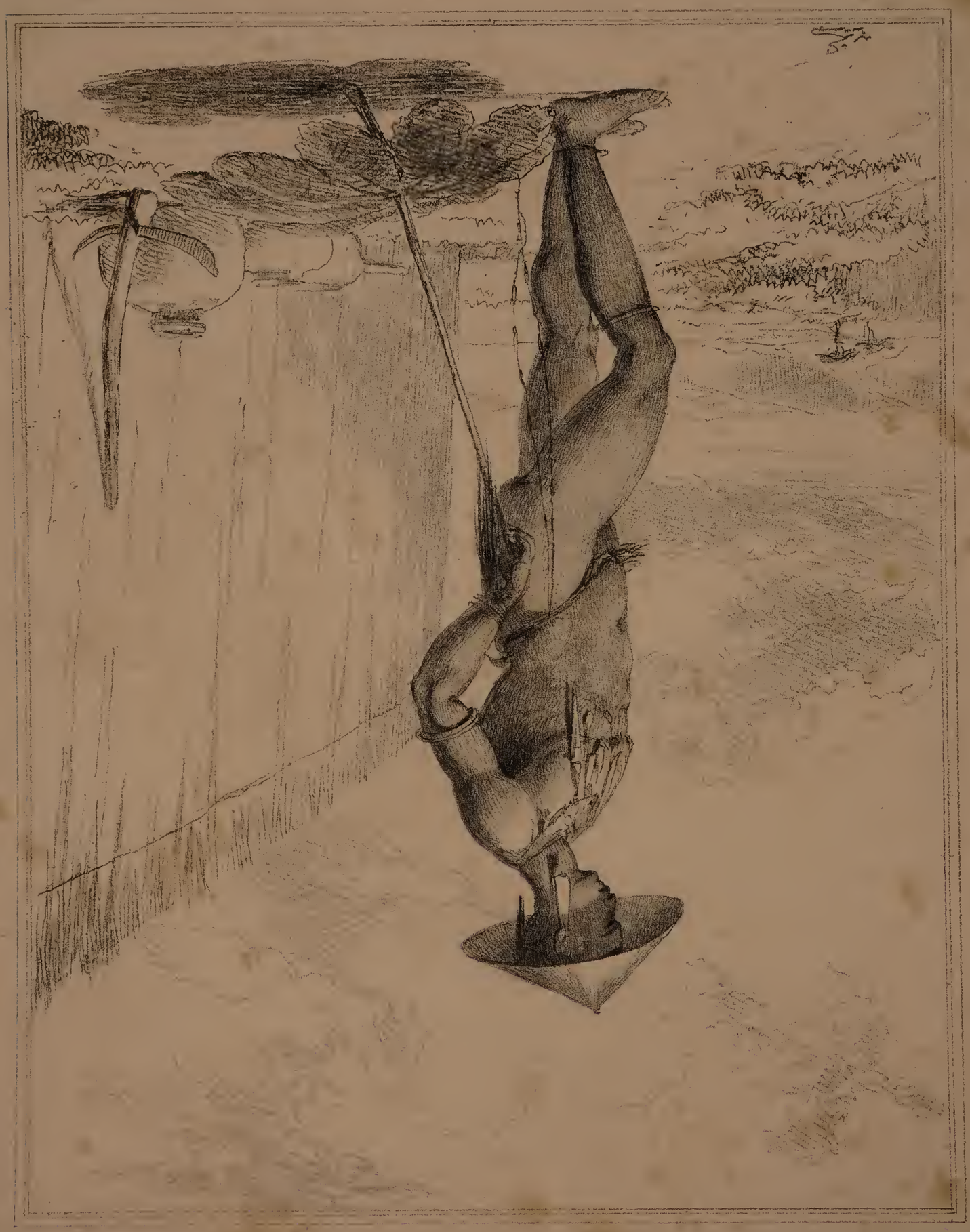
A WOMAN of the tribe of Bosjesmans, the lowest of the Hottentot race. Few of them are so well provided with attire and ornament as the individual here represented. The whole property of a female generally consists in an Ostrich egg-shell, a skin, often too scanty to cover half the body, a leathern pouch, bracelets, anklets, and necklace made of thongs of leather, adorned with beads or fragments of Ostrich egg-shell. The Ostrich egg-shell serves the important purpose of containing water when they traverse the arid sandy plains in quest of food or flying from danger.



A BOOSHWANA.

A Booshwana, with a hat formed of leaves, resting upon his parasol, probably of the earliest construction, made of Ostrich feathers, tied round a stick.

BOOSH-WANA.



A KORAH GIRL.

T'KANESS, the daughter of T'Goosht Kaba, a wealthy chief of the Korah Hottentots, on the north of the Gareep or Orange River. Her skin was as fair as that of an European. She was the most timid of all the natives who were met with on the expedition to the north-east, and every art of persuasion and bribery was necessary to overcome her unwillingness to have her portrait drawn, from the apprehension that the ceremony was connected with some incantation.

